THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895. WASHINGTON OFFICE-1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

... 238 | Editorial Rooms...... A 8 DAILY BY MAIL ing Sunday, one year . per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ...

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is

Indianapolis, Ind.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be acanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places-PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave CHICAGO-Painer House, Auditorium Hotel and P.

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No public day has ever been so generally celebrated as the newspapers show that Memorial day has been this year, and, in fact, during the past ten years.

The disadvantages to the country of being on a silver basis, great as they would be, would be slight compared terrible process of getting

Lieutenant Governor Alford, of Kentucky, who has announced himself as a Democratic candidate for Governor on a sound-money platform, says the party in that State is in a very precarious condition. So it is everywhere.

The total amount of silver dollars toined before the so-called "crime of 1873" was 8,031,238. Since the perpetrakion of the aforesaid "crime" the total of silver dollars coined and silver treasury notes issued is 572,067,738.

If the report that Germany, France and Russia will raise an indemnity fund for China without the aid of Great Britain is true, it intimates that those powers propose to ignore the government which had more to do with Oriental affairs than all others.

The spiking of the guns about the Confederate monument in Chicago was a significant ceremony, showing that the differences between the two sections are healed. Having spiked the guns, let the Southern leaders who had a hand in go home and labor to secure fair elec-

More than half the street cars in use in the United States are electric. From 880 miles in 1893, the milage jumped to 1,441 at the close of 1894. The trolley car, in spite of the opposition it received in some of the larger cities, is winning, and will until something better shall be discovered.

Just now the crop prospects in the greater part of Indiana are anything but promising. Unless rain comes very soon wheat will not be a half of an average crop. The same is true of oats, while the almost unparalleled drought at this season of the year has seriously affected the prospects for hay.

The worst thing the Louisville Courler-Journal can find to say about General Harrison's administration is that "he never saw anything but good in a Republican proposition and he never saw a good thing in a Democratic one." What did the Democrats propose during his administration that had any good

"What could be more natural," said Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, when asked about his "harmony dinner," "than that all are created "equ !." In fact, so far the friend of ex-President Harrison (the as the Creator is c ncerned, there is a only living ex-President), and the man who nominated him should give a dinner in his honor and invite all the Republican leaders he could reach?" It is said Mr. Depew requested his guests to leave their weapons outside.

The carpet manufacturers of England are crying out against the importation of carpets made by convicts in Germany and Belgium, because the products of the prisons can be sold at a lower price than those made by the English people But these followers of Cobden should not call for any check upon cheap carpets, even if made by prison labor. Let them stand by their motto-buy in the cheapest market.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courer declares that there is but one plan to get rid of the evil conditions which exist in that State, and that is to "restrict the right of suffrage to the white men of the State and accept the consequences in good faith.' The "consequences" would be the loss of half South Carolina's delegation in Congress. The News and Courier goes on to say that "we have no right to hold on to these Congressmen while we refuse to give the negroes of the State full voting privileges." The News and Courier always did have a plain way of speaking.

It has been given out that the Democratic trustees in forty or fifty counties in which the incumbents or other Democratic candidates were defeated last fall will meet on Monday and elect county school superintendents in defiance of the act of the last Legislature, which provides that those officers shall be elected by the trustees in Augustthat is, by the trustees last elected by the people. These Democratic trustees do this upon the assumption that the act of the Legislature is technically unconstitutional. Very good; assume that the law is unconstitutional; when were the township trustees clothed with the power which has hitherto been exercised by the Supreme Court? What right have these officers to assume that a law is unconstitutional? None whatever; and when they do so they practically set a precedent which, if sustained, will enable their successors to ignore any law on the statute books which de-

terms of office four years is unconstitutional, and upon such an assumption refuse to turn over the offices to their successors. In many of these counties the boards of county commissioners are now Republican. Where they are, these trustees who propose to make themselves a supreme court in every county will probably find that the men for whom they propose to steal offices will find insurmountable obstacles in their way.

BETTER MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The matter of better municipal government has been attracting much attention of late, so that the recent meetings which several very able men have addressed the past week is in no sense the beginning of the thing which the professionals are pleased to call "reform." The fact that practical business men in cities have become impressed with the necessity of better methods in municipal affairs, and that they have succeeded in scores of cases, and notably in such cities as Brooklyn, New York, and so signally in Chicago, shows that whenever the citizens most interested in the public welfare take hold of muncipal affairs in good earnest radical changes for the better can be effected. These successes, at least, serve to show that the tax-eating element and those who prefer lax municipal administration are not the majority. This is a great gain, since it has been assumed that the elements which the tax-eaters and the lawbreakers could marshal are a majority in the large cities. Whether or not cities have good government, it is now fair to assume, rests altogether with the real majority whose interests are for efficient and business methods in city affairs. When the majority becomes a minority in any case it is because a portion of those who are regarded as the best citizens either fail to attend primaries or to go to the polls. In other words, bad government, lax enforcement of the laws, the waste of public money, the stuffing of pay rolls with dummies are all chargeable to that class of men who are classified as "excellent citizens" who fail to vote.

It may be further observed that in all cases where better city governments have been established in the past two years it has been because the men desiring radical improvements have joined the Republicans in the general support of its ticket. This was notably the case in the three cities named.

Further, in regard to better local government, it may be said that the present township system of Indiana, in the judgment of many good citizens, demands radical changes. Under the one-trustee system it is said that the cost of local government has greatly increased. In fact, in thousands of rural townships it has been doubled in twenty years. Those who have considered the matter believe that too much power is lodged in the trustee. The present law, which provides for the election of trustees nearly a year in advance of the time for these officers to assume their duties, is said to be having a very pernicious effect. From reports coming from various sources there is reason to believe that hundreds of officers who go out in August will not only leave little unexpended money, but will have made contracts extending well into the terms of their successors. In all the new charters of cities the newly-elected officers enter at once upon the discharge of their duties. If this is better for large cities, it is equally to the advantage of smaller cities and townships.

JEFFERSON AND THE DECLARATION

OF INDEPENDENCE. It is true, as Dr. Ridpath stated in yesterday's Journal, that the author of the Declaration of Independence did not write that "all men are created free and equal," the words "free and" being interpolated, but the Journal takes exception to the statement that the misquoted expression "is not corrrect in fact and is not Jeffersonian." Dr. Ridpath adds that "the author of the Declaration did not say that all men are created free, for that would have been a sheer contradiction of existing conditions throughout the greater part of the world." It is no greater contradiction of existing conditions then or n w to say that all men are created "free ' than to say that wider variation in respect of equality than there is of freedom. If the author of the declaration did not write that "all men are created free and equal," as he certainly did not, it was probably because he chose to convey in other language the idea that all men are created free. This he did in the concluding clause of the same sentence, when he added that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." To say that all men are endowed by the Creator with the inalienable right of liberty, is equivalent to saying that all are created free, for a right which is inalienable is a condition. Jefferson was a purist in style, and used words very exactly. If he had written "all men are created free and equal" he could not properly have enumerated "liberty" among their inalienable rights, as that would have been tautology. He made the entire sentence more forcible and effective by devoting one clause to the assertion of the universal equality of men and another to the assertion of universal liberty as an inalienable right conferred by the Creator. Jefferson was as firm a believer in universal liberty as he was in universal equality. Among the clauses which were in the Declaration of Independence as it came from his hand was the following

He (King George) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere. or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murder them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commi against the lives of another.

In the severe scrutiny and critical discussion to which the Declaration was subjected by the Congress, this passage was stricken out. Jefferson referred to this action, in his "Memoirs," by saying: "The pusillanimous idea that we had

many. For this reason those passages which conveyed censure on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offense. The clause, too, reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa was struck out in compliance to South Carolina and Georgia, which had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and which, on the contrary, wished to continue it." This incident furnishes interesting proof that Jefferson believed in the natural liberty of all men, although, so far as the clause in question goes, the Declaration is better without it.

DEMONETIZATION AND PRICE OF

SILVER. A very essential part of the argument of the advocates of free and unlimited silver coinage is that the demonetization of silver is mainly responsible for the decline in its price, and that the remonetization would restore its old commercial value. "Coin" lays great stress on this argument. He claims that the relative commercial value of gold and silver depends entirely on their use as money, and attributes the decline in the price of silver wholly to its demonetization. The dates favor the argument, for it happens that the great decline in the price of the white metal has taken place since 1873. "Coin" prints a table showing the ratio of silver to gold for a long time prior to 1873 and since then, and says: Run your eyes down these columns from 1687 to 1873 and see how smooth the commercal ratio appears. Now, all stop with your fingers on 1873. Up to this point through two centuries we see how the commercial value of silver and gold was kept at a parity, notwithstanding the varying supplies of the two metals. Now run your fingers down from 1873 to 1892 and in what short period what a change, O my country-Instead of 15 to 16 pounds of silver being worth one pound of gold we see it jumping rapidly, till, in 1892, it took nearly wenty-four pounds of silver to equal in commercial value one pound of gold. And now it takes thirty-two pounds of silver to equal in the market one pound of gold. This argument belongs to the post hoc propter hoc class, which assumes that

because one event happens after another it is due to the other. An accidental relation of time is held to estabmight say the failure of Jay Cooke occurred in 1873, therefore the decline in the price of silver since 1873 is due to that event. Or one might say Dr. Livingstone died in 1873, therefore the rapid opening up of Africa in the last twenty years is due to the death of the great explorer. A great many things happened during and since 1873 that do not bear the relation with each other of

cause and effect. What effect, if any, the demonetization of silver by the leading commercial nations of the world has had on its market value is largely conjectural. It may have had some, but certainly nothing like what is claimed for it by the silver advocates of the "Coin" school. The theory that the commercial value of either gold or silver is principally or largely due to their use as money is of modern origin. It is, in fact, an outgrowth of the flat money idea that the government stamp creates or confers value. The old idea was, and is still the correct one, that the commercial value of the metals is fixed by commercial causes. A prime reason for their use as money from the earliest times was that they had commercial value, independent of such use. As Jefferson said in his notes on a money unit, "The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem alto-

Some of the reasons for believing that the recent decline in the price of silver is not due to its demonetization are, first: Demonetization by England in 1816 had no effect on the price of silver, or, if it did, the effect did not appear for nearly three-quarters of a century. England was then, as she still is, the foremost commercial nation of the world. Her possessions were in all parts of the earth, and her commerce encircled the globe, yet her demonetization of silver did not have the slightest effect on its price. "Coin" tried to break the effect of this point by saying, in answer to his supposititious "Mr. Gage," that "England demonetized silver in 1816, but as Germany, France and the Latin Union and the United States had their mints open to the free comage of silver and gold, the demand thus created was sufficient to maintain the parity of the two metals, and the action of England had no effect on the price of silver." Indeed, the Latin Union was not formed until 1865, nearly fifty years after England demonetized silver, yet "Coin' gives it as a reason why England's action did not affect the price of silver. He also gives as another reason that the United States mints were "open to the free coinage of silver and gold," while, as a matter of fact, not a silver dollar was coined in the United States betweeen 1816 and 1836, and only about \$5,000,000 between 1836 and 1873. Yet "Coin" says the "open mints" of the United States helped to prevent the demonetization of silver by England in 1816 from having any effect on the mar-

If the demand for silver as money controlled the market price, it should have gone steadily up since 1873 instead of going steadily down, for the United States has coined nearly fifty times as many legal tender silver dollars since 1873 as it did in the entire period from the foundation of the government before that. There was not a year from 1877 to 1891 that the government did not coin three times as many silver dollars as it did during the entire period from 1792 to 1873. From the foundation of the government to 1873 the total amount of silver dollars coined by the United States was 8,031,238, while from 1877 to 1891, inclusive, it coined an average of more than 26,000,000 a year. Yet, notwithstanding this enormous and increasing consumption of silver for money, the price continued to go down.

The fact is, the depreciation of silver began in 1872, before it was demonetized by Germany. It was the prospective decline of silver that led to its demonetization in Germany, and its actual decline that led the Latin Union to limit silver coinage in 1874 and suspend it entirely in 1878. There is no evidence of any hostility on the part of the commercial nations of the world to silver. They have simply tried to fortify their monetary systems and protect themselves against the dangers of a fluctuating and continually declining form of currency. Instead of the demonetization of silver having forced down the price, the continually declining price has led to

John Sherman or some man of information upon the money question, and, because it is not printed, he complains that arguments on but one side of the silver question are printed. In the debate in Chicago, the Journal gave more of Coin's views than those of his opponent, and generally when men of national reputation have advocated free coinage in speeches the Journal has given as much as if the addresses had been made by men on the other side. Mere epithet and assumption, and rant about "the crime of 1873," to the effect that the act of dropping the standard silver dollar from the coins of the United States was surreptitiously passed, are not opinions. Senator Sherman's speech is assailed because it is the clearest and most concise statement of the cause of sound money that has been made.

The reproof which General Wad Hampton administered to Union veterans at Chicago Thursday comes with very bad grace, considering the source There was no general objection to th Confederate monument in Chicago. The protest, so far as made by veterans in the North, was that their day was taken for its dedication. Moreover, if General Hampton was bent on reproving somebody in his speech, he might have said something in disapproval of the statements made at the meeting of the ex-Confederate Association in Texas last week by its historian, in which he claimed greater valor for the South in the war than for the North. And, further, while he was reproving, he might have said that it was no longer necessary for the Governor of his own State to denounce the federal courts, and that it is wrong to so manipulate elections in the South that none but those who are Democrats and who support the regular ticket can have their votes counted in his own and other Southern States, Finally, if the friends and admirers of the grandest Southern men in the late war, George H. Thomas and David G. Farragut, should erect monuments to their honor in Southern cities and prooose to dedicate them on the day ob served by the ex-Confederates for the decoration of the graves of their comrades-what would those veterans say' Would General Wade Hampton attend the dedication of monuments in honor of these two greatest of Southern-born men in the late war?

When William F. Kenoga, who had served as clerk of Kankakee county, Illinois, for twenty-five years, went out of office political enemies demanded an investigation of his accounts. It was ordered, and the committee of experts has reported that the county owes the ex-clerk \$1,500. A citizens' mass meeting ratified the finding and now the political enemies aforesaid are wondering why they did it.

The farmer near Shelbyville who com mitted suicide because cutworms had ruined his corn and his wife threatened to leave him was unduly rash. It is not too late for another corn planting, and his wife might have changed her mind.

The fact that the Colima foundered in ten minutes after she struck leaves very little ground for the hope which friends of some of her passengers are entertaining that they may have escaped.

"And winter lingering, chilled the lap of May"-but not the latter part of the month.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Likely.

"Where will you go for the summer, Mr Bigfam?" "Broke."

> Rebuffed He took her little hand in his. She did not draw it back: She simply elevated it-And, Moses! what a whack!

The Cheerful Idiot. "I hear," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that they are talking of revising the costume of the Goddess of Liberty." "And what will it be, pray?" asked the typewriter boarder, who has a wheel.

"Red, white and bloomers," said the Cheerful Idiot. His View of the Case. "If I," said Mr. Hooghlighan, as he smote a cockroach with the bar towel, "if I was to kick on baseball and bicyclin' 'cause in interferes wit' my business, which every-

body knows it does, dey would be onto me like a t'ousand of brick. But w'en dese preachers kicks about anyting 'at interferes wid dere business, de whole kimmunity backs 'em good an' strong. Business man ain't got no show dese days, any-

CABINET TALK.

There are good reasons for believing that William C. Whitney is not hankering after a clerkship, in the Cabinet or anywhere

else.-Kansas City Journal. We guess Mr. Cleveland will exhaust his first list of eligibles before calling our own Robert E. Pattison to succeed the late Secretary Gresham. By a majority exceeding sixty thousand, Mr. Pattison's fellow-citizens retired him from politics a little while ago, and nothing has happened since to cause a reversal of the opinion then ex-pressed.—Philadelphia North American.

It is not probable that Assistant Secretary Uhl will be appointed to the place made vacant by Secretary Gresham's death, if reports were true, Mr. Uhl was largely responsible for the patriotic note of warning sent to Spain concerning the firing on an American merchant vessel-a bit of patriotism that was said to have been resented by the President on his return from his duck

hunt.-New York Commercial Advertiser. The Michigan Democratic boss is exceedingly ambitious, and he would cut a great figure in the State Department. There is reason to believe that in the event of his appointment to this office there would be a revival of jingoism which would eclipse the halcyon and vociferous proceedings of a few years ago. It is more than likely that Mr. Cleveland will put a cooler head in Mr. Gresham's place.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Not long ago the Princess of Wales was offered \$5,000 for an article by an enterpris-

ing magazine manager. One of Robert Louis Stevenson's great heroes was the Duke of Wellington, He used to say that the best thing ever said of Wellington was this: He did his duty as naturally as a horse eats oats." William Taylor Adams, "Oliver Optic,"

the veteran story-writer for boys, although

seventy-three years old, is still fond of

travel. He says that in writing his tales he aims at simplicity of style, but makes it a point never to write down to boys. The great dinner which the Emperor of Germany is to give in Holtenau for the guests at the opening of the ship canal is to cost \$25,000. The contract has been taken by a Berlin caterer to feed 1,000 persons. here are to be forty-two cooks and two

Beerbohm Tree, in a London interview, says "many Americans who have dined late go to the theater and look upon the drama principally as an aid to digestion, and not as a means of education. They look upon life as too serious a thing for them to find enjoyment in Shakspeare. This accounts for the farce-comedy of the day."

The coal-black negro who recently had conferred on him the Victoria Cross was the first of his race to receive this honor. The man is a corporal in one of the West Indian regiments, which has been doing such splendid service on the west coast of

the latter and receiving in his own body the bullets that would have otherwise found lodgment in that of his captain. The government is endeavoring to secure possession of some 5,000 letters of great historical interest and public value owned by a member of the Jefferson family residing near Charlottesville, Va., to whom they were anded down by inheritance from Thomas

Jefferson. The owner has recently offered

the entire collection for sale for the sum o \$2,000, and the State Department is afraid that it will be taken at that price before the federal government can secure it. Colonel Higginson says that once when he went into Houghton, Mifflin & Co.s office in Boston Oliver Wendell Holmes darted up to him and, mysteriously holding out small bundle tied in brown paper, ex-claimed: "What do you think I have here? It is the most interesting book you could find. If I could only have it illustrated it would be worth more than any other book in Boston." Then, with a grin, he said: "It is Nat Thayer's check-book"—a book

that was good for various millions. The Infanta Eulalie, of Spain, is the least haughty of mortals, and, after her mother, ex-Queen Isabella, the most approachable of European royalties. She is highly impulsive and kind-hearted, and makes friends with all sorts of people. The Princess has remarkably fine black eyes, and masses of reddish gold hair. Her mouth is too heavy for beauty, and her complexion has all the sallowness of the south, without its redeeming brilliancy, but her figure is magnificent her hands most shapely, with the long tapering fingers which Vandyke would have oved to paint.

> Oh, weather, weather! Your ways we can't foretell First you call for overcoats And then for an umbrell Next you want a paint-leaf fan-Perspiration flows-Then you make the suffering man Don his winter clothes. Oh, weather, weather, weather, With all these changes quick, Pray, what can human nature do, But just sit down and kick?

-Washington Star.

THE GREATEST NATION. We Are Not Only the Wealthtest, bu the Most Intelligent People.

The English statistician, Michael G. Mul iall, publishes in the June number of the North American Review an article on "The Power and Wealth of the United States.' dr. Mulhall's conclusion is that "If we take a survey of mankind in an cient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895, and that the United States possess by far the greatest productive power in the

Mr. Mulhall shows that the absolute ef fective force of the American people is now more than three times what it was in 1860. and that the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain Germany and France collectively, and that the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Englishmen or Germans have at their disposal. He points out, by a careful comparison between the conditions in these different countries, that an ordinary farm hand in the United States raises. as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany, or six in Austria. One man in America can produce as much flour as will feed 250, whereas in Europe one man feeds only thirty persons. Mr. Mulhall calls special attention to the fact that the intellectual power of the great Republic is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical, 87 per cent. of the total population over ten years of age being able o read and write. "It may be fearlessly asserted," says he

"that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one million instructed citizens." The Postoffice returns are appealed to by Mr. Mulhall in support of this part of his statement, these showing that, in the num-ber of letters per inhabitant yearly, the United States are much ahead of all other

According to the figures of Mr. Mulhal the average annual increment of the United States, from 1821 to 1890, was \$901,000,000, and he adds that "the new wealth added during a single generation-that is, in the perio of thirty years, between 1860 and 1890-was no less than forty-nine milliards of dollars which is one milliard more than the total wealth of Great Britain. Classifying the whole wealth of the Unio under the two heads, urban and rural, Mr. Mulhall finds that rural or agricultural wealth has only quadrupled in forty years, while urban wealth has multiplied sixteen fold. Before 1860 the accumulation of wealth for each rural worker was greater than that corresponding to persons of the urban classes; but the farming interests suffere severely by reason of the civil war, and since then the accumulation of wealth among urban workers has been greatly more than among rural workers, a fact which Mr. Mulhall thinks explains the influx of population into towns and cities. that the "rise in wealth and increase

In a series of figures Mr. Mulhall shows wages came almost hand in hand." In dealing with the development of farm values he makes the following statement: "If the United States had no urban population or industries whatever, the advance of agricultural interests would be enough to claim the admiration of mankind, for it has no parallel in history.

Cabinet Breaks. Philadelphia Telegraph. Cabinet breaks are among the worst annoyances which a President is called upon to endure. There is always a feeling in the public mind, when the first change occurs, that others are certain to follow at no distant day. It is only a few weeks Bissell, the President's confidential friend, took himself back to New York, evidently quite disgusted with of ficial life at the national capital. Mr. Carlisle would be the happiest man in the uni verse if, in the event of the election of a Democratic Legislature in Kentucky, should be returned to his old place in the Senate. Other members of the present Cabinet have shown a restlessness quite suggestive. There is probably not one of them who would not be glad if he could find some more congenial sphere of omeral activity It will require the exercise of all Mr. Cleveland's power to accomplish his political purposes. His team of wild horses has been unmanageable from the beginning, and they to-day cover more of the road than ever before. It looks very much as though before the home stretch is reached they would sweep away the fences on both sides and smash the old Democratic wagon beyond repair.

Roosevelt on National Policy.

Speech before the New York Republican Being a Republican, my affiliations are national. I do not sink the national in the local. I have the keenest sympathy with all the measures of national Republican policy, and I am especially interested in seeing the Republican party come back to power because I wish to see the American people take the stand they should in foreign affairs. wish to see Hawaii not left as an outpost of savagery, to be squabbled for, may be, by a European power, it may by Japan. I wish to see Hawaii made a part of the American Republic. I wish to see the transisthmian canal built by Uncle Sam for Uncle Sam. I wish to see us build a navy capable of maintaining against any power the honor of the American flag I wish to see the Monroe doctrine enforced in its entirety. Neither to allow an American citizen to be maltreated by any State on this continent, nor to allow any European power to interfere improperly in the way of territorial aggrandizement on this continent. I believe in all those policies with all my heart and soul.

A Democratic Gibe. New York Evening Sun.

With Benjamin Harrison, William Mc Kinley, Thomas B. Reed, T. C. Platt, Wil Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, James S. Clarkson, Edward Lauterbach, Frank niscock and James Belden sitting cheek by jowl at the same dinner table, it is hard to see what subject they could safely talk about except the weather.

No Hurry.

The chances are that Gabriel will equested to postpone his cornet solo order that our Presbyterian friends may have time to settle the Briggs case. Rusk's Monument.

A monument to "Jerry" Rusk was ded-

cated on Memorial day in Viroqua, Wis.

His best monument is his possibly mythical saying: "I seen my duty, and I done it." Annoying. Kansas City Journal. Business men can sympathize with President Cleveland. Most of them know how

annoying it is to have to employ a new What They Fear.

ashington Post. The greatest fear of the Ohio free-silver advocates is that the Wall-street plutocrats may come along and buy them oif. Reason Enough.

ASK DAMAGES

COLOMBIA ABOUT TO FILE A BIG CLAIM AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

Sava Her Trade Was Ruined by the Retaliation Proclamation-President and Cabinet Return.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-General Ren-

gifo, the representative here of the republic of Colombia, expects to be authorized by his government to present a claim against the United States for damages sustained by Colombia by reason of President Harrison's proclamation of tariff retaliation General Rengifo is not able to estimate the amount of the claim, as he has not yet received instructions from his government, but he says there is no doubt of the fact that the claim will be presented. It is based on the retaliatory proclamation issued shortly before the close of the last administration. Secretary Blaine had effected reciprocity proclamations with most of the South and Central American republics. But Colombia and a few other countries refused to make such treaties. They were warned that if they held out against reciprocity they would be retaliated against. This failed to effect an arrangement. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Secretary of State John W. Foster, who had succeeded Mr. Blaine, President Harrison proclaimed discriminating tariff rates against the coffee, hides, sugar and molasses of Colombia. This practically ruined the trade of Colombia, as her coffee and hides could not be sent to this country against the competition of Brazil, Mexico and other countries which enjoyed freedom from duties under their reciprocity treaties. These exports to the United States reached about five million pesos (a peso being worth about forty-five cents), but immediately after the proclamation they fell to almost

Colombia protested against the retaliation, claiming the most favored nation clause of the treaty with the United States protected her against the tariff discrimination. Secretary Foster and the Colombian minister, Senor Hurtado, carried on a sharp and very personal correspondence, and the minister finally left Washington with the statement that he would not return until a settlement was effected. settlement was ever made, and the submission of Colombia's claim for losses sustained will be the result.

GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Cleveland Has Plenty of Time to Select a Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-It has been discovered that the President is not under the necessity of making an appointment to fill the vacancy caused in the office of Secretary of State by the death of Secretary Gresham within thirty days, as was at first supposed. While the statute does provide that no such vacancy can be filled by temporary appointment for a period longer than thirty days, a preceding statute, Section 177, provides that in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any department the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by Section 179, perform the duties of such head until a successor is appointed, or such sickness or absence shall cease. Now, in this case, it is held that Mr. Uhl, the First Assistant Secretary becomes Acting Secretary without any act of the President, and so the latter makes no temporary appointment, and is not obliged to fill the vacancy in thirty days, as he would be if he did make such an ap-

The Baltimore & Ohio special, conveying the President and the Cabinet party from Secretary Gresham's funeral, arrived here at 5:04 o'clock this afternoon, exactly on time. All the members of the Cabinet, save Secretaries Carlisle and Morton, together with Senors Mendonca and Romero, representing the diplomatic corps, returned on the train. The members of the party said they experienced little discomfort on account of the excessive heat. It had been a quick and a comfortable trip None of the Cabinet would express any opinion as to who would be the late Secretary's successor, Indeed, Postmaster-general Wilson declared the subject had not been mentioned. Carriages awaited the party at the station, and they were driven to their homes. The President went direct to Woodley without stopping at the White

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Old Rules Revised and Several Important Changes Made. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Doe, the

formidable task of revising the regulations of the United States army has just been brought to a close, and as soon as the final proofs have passed the scrutiny of the bureau chiefs the volume will be printed and distributed to the army. The changes have been very numerous and while they have been generally directed to a simplification of style and the removal of ambiguities, in some instances important amendments have been made. One of interest to the public is the reduction in size of the regimental flag. This is now six feet six inches long by six feet wide on the staff. Consequently, it is almost square and very wide of the accepted proportions of a graceful standard. In addition it is heavy and only the most stalwart men can carry one in a good breeze for any considerable distance. At the suggestion of the Assistant Secretary this has been changed so that the new flag will be five feet six inches long by four feet four inches on the staff, a much better proportion of width to length. The change has not met with a single objection. Another change that will be greatly relished by officers was made in the regulation that requires all officers, active and retired, to report by mail every month to the adjutant-general, the post commander and the regimental commander their address and the nature of their duty. The files of the department are fairly burdened with these letters, many of which show no change in address and duty for many years. To get rid of these in the future it is now required that officers shall report to the department only in case of a change in address or a material change in the nature of their duties. Another reform that will largely reduce the size and complexity of the volume is the exclusion of all matter pertaining solely to one of the staff departments of the army. Hereafter all this class of matter will be included in separate manuals for each branch of the staff.

SHY LITTLE INDIANS.

Kindergartens Established for Them in the Reservations. WASHINGTON, May 31.-The system of kindergartens recently established on some

of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest. The Indian children there are usually shy. Under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose their shyness and reticence and to become friendly with each other and with their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergartens rather than in boarding schools. After time those, whose cases it seems advisable. can be transferred with little opposition from their parents, who probahave objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking, sewing, washing clothes and the ing cattle and using tools, rather than even reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics. Indians have very little appreciation of numbers, being familiar only with addition and subtrac tion. Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who have been graduated from high schools, for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and relapse into their rmer ways of life. Hailmann, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to find positions for more of these girls in nearly any class of work. He says hey make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from any one willing to em-

Polygamists Seeking Admission. WASHINGTON, May 31.-An interesting question has arisen in the Treasury Department, which involves the legal meaning of the word polygamists. Commissionerprives them of power. They can just as priends in England worth keeping on the west coast of the Journal a communication abusing their least the law making the law maki

into this country of Robert Stevenson, his wife Kate, Barbara Hunter, Lizzie Naylor and seven children. These immigrants re-cently arrived at Quebec, Canada, from Glasgow, Scotland, and in their nilidavita state that they are Mormons in religion and full believers in polygamy and that each intends to practice polygamy, if so inclined, on reaching their destination, Salt Lake City. The question involved is whether belief in polygamy of itself and in the absence of proof of any polygamous act, brings the party within the inhibition of the law declaring that polygamists shall not be admitted into this country. Acting Secretary Wike has the subject under consideration. Mr. Stump is of opinion that the parties should be debarred admission.

Infant Insurance.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Touching the evils of infant insurance. United Consul Chancellor, at Havre, has the State Department a report on the practice in France and England, in the course of which he makes some remarkable state. ments and arguments. The reached are that it is most injurious in its effects and tends directly to infantiside and other crimes, Malnutrition is a common means of destroying such children; and another frequent cause of death among infants is "suffocation while in bed with their parents." It is said that more than 30 per cent, of "accidental deaths" are of children who die in this way. The consul gives a comparison of the death rates the rich and uninsured and the poor and insured classes of infants, and scouts the idea that such insurance tends to encourage

Alleged "Frands." WASHINGTON, May 31 .- A fraud order was issued to-day against W. P. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, debarring them the usa

of the mails. Two New York companies were also debarred the use of the mails, to-day, for running lottery schemes. They were the Northern American Loan and Investment Company, C. D. Stephens manager, and the Co-operative Land and Investment Company, E. G. Ridout president.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Mr. Thomas Pugh, of Fort Wayne, is in the city E. L. Hiberty was appointed postmaster at Cayuga, Vermillion county, vice David MacDonald, dead, and J. T. Carpenter, at

Portland Mills, Putnam county, vice F. S.

Ex-Representative Brookshire has leased fine house in this city and gone to housekeeping, from which it is inferred that the former Representative from Indiana has located permanently in Washinigton

Hamilton, resigned.

The American Society of Physicians held their annual meeting at the Arlington Hoel to-day. The meeting was devoted to the reading of papers and the discussion of Secretary Herbert will go to Annapolis on June 5 to attend the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy, He will go to Auburn, Ala., soon afterward, where he has undertaken to deliver an he students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College there on the 12th of June. The telegrams received at the Navy Department showing the time of the arrival of the New York and the Columbia at Southampton, England, make it appear that they made the trip across the Atlantic in ten and nine days, respectively, and this without being pushed in any degree. This is said at the Navy Department to be the best passage on record for a man-of-war. Nine hundred and eighty-seven patents

Miss Abigail Dodge remains about the ame. The hot weather has a depressing effect, but she is conscious at intervals, and rests fairly well. Representative Hitt's mprovement continues, but is very slight from day to day, so that his condition remains almost critical.

were issued this week. This is the largest

number, with two exceptions, issued in any

PROTEST FROM BAPTISTS.

Arrest of Seventh-Day Adventists and Others Denounced.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 31.-The American Baptist Home Missionary Society continued its sixty-third anniversary this morning. The following resolution relating to the Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists, offered by Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, In some portions of the United States, citizens who have conscientiously observed the seventh day as a day for religious rest and worship, and who have thereafter on the first day of the week onscientiously engaged in labor which in to wise disturbed their fellow-citizens have for this act been arrested and fined and imprisoned and put upon the chain

gang; therefore, "Resolved, That we most solemnly protest against this violation of the right of religious liberty for which our fathers have contended at the cost of imprisonment and spilling of blood, and even of life itself."

Addresses were made by Rev. George E. Horr, jr., editor of the Watchman, Boston, on "Formative Influences;" by Rev. R. E. Pope, of Minnesota, on "A Study in Comparative Religion," and by Rev. A. H. Lyon, of Idahe, on "What Became of the Money." This afternoon addresses were made by Dr. A. S. Coab, of New York, on "Work Among Italians and Poles;" by A. B. Bellondi and Joseph Antazeswki, both of New York; by Rev. N. F. Roberts, of North Carolina, on "What Shaw University Has Done for the Colored People of the South," and by Mrs. Mc-Reynolds, of Massachusetts, on "A Plea for Spelman Seminary. This evening's session concluded the thirty-sixth anniversary of the American Bapist Home Mission Society. An address on 'Mexico" was made by Rev. Dr. H. L. Moorehouse, of New York. Joseph L. Howard, of Connecticut, submitted a report of co-operation in mission work between societies in different parts of the country were successfully completed last spring.

"Co-operation in the South." PROPOSED POWER BRIDGE.

matter of "Co-operation in the South" was

discussed at some length by Rev. J. V

Hathorne, of Athanta, Rev. E. T. Tischock,

of Mount Vernon, N. Y., also spoke on

Scheme to Harness Magara for the Benefit of Buffalonians

BUFFALO, N. Y., May M.-Alonzo G. nection with the Power bridge, which is river current. For years Mr. Mather has held firmly to the opinion that of Niagara river at Buffalo could be utilzed and made to produce practically unimited power for pumping purposes and all other purposes for which electricity may be needed. The bridge, if the bill authorizing it becomes a law, will be constructed under a positive guarantee from Mr. Mather with proper bond, that it will prove obstruction to navigation. It will have 6 draw two hundred feet or more in length and besides affording a means of almost unlimited power will have foot paths, car riage way and tracks for trolley cars. will be a great improvement over the present crude means of communication between the two countries at this point-the ferr-The bill authorizing the construction of this bridge was passed by the last Legislature and is now in the hands of Mayor Jewett for his approval. A hearing on it will be held before the Mayor next Tues-

MORTON'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Depew Fears the Governor's Stroke May Result Like Blaine's.

NEW YORK, May 31 .- Chauncey M. Depew was much affected when he heard of Governor Morton being overcome by the heat. The reporter who saw him asked . whether it would have any effect upon Governor Morton's presidential aspirations. "I may have, indeed," said Mr. Depew. "It probably will. The case is very analogous to that of Mr. Blaine, who had a sunstroke. if you will remember, in 1876, on Pennsylvania avenue. Washington, and that sunstroke was the beginning of all his physi-cal troubles. Before that he had been a strong and vigorous man. I hope that this will prove to have been nothing but & slight weakness brought on by the heat, but at the Governor's age it may prove

Governor Morton left New York to-day at 8:30 o'clock for Albany. To a reporter he said that he experienced no ill effects rom the attack of faintness which he had while on the reviewing stand yesterda) "It was not exactly faintness," said Gov. Morton. "For half an hour or more I felt the sun was unbearably hot. My breathing became obstructed and I collapsed for an instant. I felt quite myself about ten min-